# ON SOME CICINDELÆ FROM THE PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, THE WEST INDIES AND UNITED STATES

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Cicindela arizonensis was described by its author as a race of his C. viridisticta, but in the Deutsche Ent. Zeitschrift, 1903, p. 182, I have stated that it should be accepted as a distinct species showing more than one constant difference. At that date I was familiar only with specimens from the south of Mexico belonging to the true viridisticta Bates, and from Arizona north of the Mexican border belonging to the true arizonensis.

Quite recently I have received through the kindness of Mr. P. J. Darlington of Cambridge, Massachusetts, four specimens of a new race from middle Mexico which proves without doubt that the earlier opinion of Bates was right and that my interpretation was wrong. Below I give a description of the new race.

Cicindela viridisticta interjecta, new subsp.: Differt a *C. viridisticta* elytrorum margine laterali non glabro-nitidissimo sed solummodo levius sculpto perparumque micante; corpore toto supra subtusque plerumque viriditer aut coerulescenter induto.—Differt a subsp. *arizonensis* Bates elytrorum signatura reducta; macula laterali media minutissima, nullum hamulum intus et posticem versus emittente; lunula apicali magis tenui; pedibus obscure metallicis. Long. 7-7.5 mm (sine labro).

4 9 prope Guadalajaram (Jalisco, Mexico) ex coll. F. C. Bowditch per J. F. McClendon, 3, XII, 1903, collectæ; 2 9 in Museo Cambridge, Mass., 2 9 in collectione autoris.

This new race from middle Mexico approaches the arizonensis Bates by the sculpture of the elytra, but differs from that in the reduced middle spot, as in viridisticta. The pubescence of the lateral border of the pronotum is just a little less dense than in the subspecies arizonensis but a little closer than in C. viridisticta. The pro-episterna and the border of the first abdominal segment show sometimes a few bristles, in this feature also being intermediate between the other two forms. Sometimes the apical lunula reaches only to the sutural spine. One of the four specimens shows a coppery surface, the others are greenish or bluish æneous.

Over thirty years ago I described in the Journal of the New York Ent. Soc., XI, 1903, p. 213, a new species of Cicindela under the name C. schaefferi, drawn from a single specimen which was given to me by the late Chas. Schaeffer of New York, with the doubtful locality "California". Recognizing that it could not be truly a North American species, I gave in the description "North Mexico" and later that of "North West Mexico" as the supposed locality. During the last five years I have received more specimens of the same species sent to me for determination from two American museums, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Cambridge, Massachusetts. All had the exact locality "Haiti" and all had been collected by Frazer. Thus the enigma of the locality of this species is now solved. The species belongs to the West Indian fauna and should be placed there in my group cyaniventris-cardini.

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Cicindela alata Liljeblad, described in the Canadian Entomologist, LXIV, 1932, pp, 213, 214, is a synonym of C. cursitans Lec.

## A MEXICAN SPECIES NEW TO THE UNITED STATES

(Scarabæidæ, Coleoptera)

## Phyllophaga (Lachnosterna) dentex Bates

I have examined a large series of this rare species (hitherto known only by a few specimens from Mexico) taken in the Huachuca Mts. of Arizona (Carr Canyon) VII-5-24, by Mr. J. O. Martin. The majority of the specimens are in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences. The strongly distorted outer claw of the middle tarsi, shining castaneous color, erect pubescence of the upper surface, with longer hairs intermixed on the elytra, the acute angulation of each claw base making the claw appear tridentate, and the club of the ten-segmented antennæ (slightly longer than the funicle in the male) should enable one to readily place the species. Mr. H. E. Hinton has very kindly compared specimens with the types in the British Museum.—Lawrence W. Saylor.